

YATES' 1934 LIST of Fodder Crops and Pastures FOR SPRING PLANTING

INTRODUCTION

All these lines have been carefully selected for STRAIN and VARIETY—They have been thoroughly MACHINE DRESSED and GRADED; also TESTED for STRONG EVEN GERMINATION.

Write for YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST. These Lists are frequently issued, and whether printed therein or otherwise quoted, prices are subject to prior sale and prompt reply, otherwise market fluctuations.

TERMS OF BUSINESS Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty

We believe that all Seeds Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this we give no undertaking that such Seeds Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty expressed or implied as to their growth description quality or productiveness and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are at once to be returned to us and any money paid to us will be refunded.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

PRICES.—We do not print prices in this Descriptive List, as values fluctuate, and some of our supplies have not been received into store at time of going to press. All charges are set out in our Price List of Farm Seeds current at time of booking order. The Price List now current is sent you herewith, and later issues will be posted promptly on receipt of enquiry.

DELIVERY.—We deliver Seeds on rail or wharf, Sydney, after which Seeds are on customer's account and at his risk. Orders sent by goods train are consigned carriage forward (except to unattended platforms), unless we are otherwise instructed at time of order. Delivery within the Suburban area of Sydney will be made of Farm Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Manures, and Garden Sundries, at the following rates:—Up to 14 lbs., 6d.; up to 28 lbs., 9d.; up to 1 cwt., 1/-; between one and two cwt., 2/-.

FORWARDING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please give full and careful directions with each order and we will do our utmost to comply with them. When no instructions are received we send according to our judgment.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Our terms are nett cash with order (including allowance for freight if goods are required by coastal steamer or passenger train, or by goods train to unattended platforms).



AUSTRALIA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD. 184-186 Sussex St.,
SYDNEY

Letters; Box 2707-C, G.P.O.

Telegrams: Seedsman, Sydney

'Phone: M2161 (4 lines)

—YATES' MACHINED, DRESSED, A

MAIZES

Our extensive list of varieties of Seed Maizes are grown by experts under the greatest care. In most cases the crops have been inspected by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and in all cases stock seed used has been rigorously selected towards improvement of the type and yield. We arrange the growing of these pedigreed Seed Maizes to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of cross fertilization. We also choose cool climates to impart special vigour and keeping qualities to the seed.

A word about topping and tailing: Experts all agree that this is not necessary to ensure purity of type. The slightly irregularly shaped grains from the bottoms and tops of the cobs are the same blood exactly as the more shapely grains from the centres of the cobs, and in theory and in practice will produce exactly the same blood. Topping and tailing is an expensive item, especially on high quality seed of this nature, and we could not offer these lines at anything like present rates if we were to top and tail. All these lines have been carefully graded and thoroughly conditioned, and we offer them to discriminating growers with the greatest confidence.

For grain, sow Maize at from 8-15 lbs. per acre, according to variety. For green fodder when in drills (which is the best method), use from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bus. per acre; or broadcasted, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. per acre. Fifty-six pounds of Maize equals one bushel.

VARIETIES SHOWN IN ORDER OF EARLINESS—FOR PRICES SEE SECTION 16 OF YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST.

60-DAY YELLOW FLINT.—A new introduction suitable for fowl feed, pigeon feed; also other stock. Very small in grain and dwarf in habit. Under test matured in sixty days from sowing. Stocks exhausted for this season. Book early for next season.

EARLY WHITE DAWN FLINT.—Another recent introduction of ours. Matured, in tests, ninety days from sowing. A fine yielder for such a quick maturer of white flint grain. Good for early green feed.

EARLY MORN.—A very valuable early maturer of heavy cropping, high-class, yellow market grain. Succeeds in cold districts as well as in hot, dry districts owing to quick maturing habit. Not a tall grower and may be sown more thickly in the rows than other standard types. Our strain is greatly improved by selection and is a very high-class grain. We consider it is better than usual strains of Golden Glow.

WELLINGROVE (or Early Yellow Dent).—Matures a little earlier and somewhat lighter yielder than Funk's. Difficult to procure, and we recommend Funk's and Early Morn as generally better varieties.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT.—Matures just after Early Morn and Wellingrove. It is one of the best known, early maturing, very heavy cropping sorts. Heavy yielder of good market quality yellow grain. A favourite for all drier parts.

(SPECIAL NOTE.—Funk's Early Yellow Dent Seed Maize always contains a fair proportion of irregular shaped grains. These come from the ends of the cob and individual cobs vary somewhat. We have a limited quantity of specially heavily graded and picked seed available at a special price for those buyers wanting for show purposes.)



FITZROY



EARLY MORN

Mr. O. J. B. —

"From half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a bushel of Small Leaming Maize, purchased from you, we harvested 400 bushels from 4 acres at Morpeth."

SILVERMINE.—Deep grained and solid; one of the earliest white grains, outstanding for both early green feed and grain. Very hardy.

GOLDEN SUPERB.—Dark amber or red shaded grain of good market quality. A good early maturer for typical maize land.

90-DAY FLINT.—Sought for early green feed but is not so early as name would indicate. Very hardy thick stalks and broad leaves.

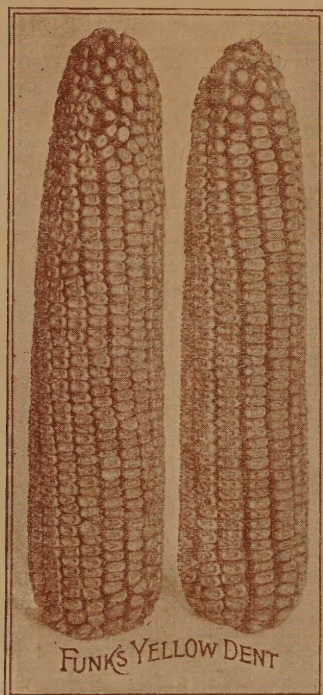
SMALL LEAMING.—Always well favoured for early green feed, and a popular mid-season grain sort, especially on North Coast. Short, narrow, yellow grains, very suitable for second-class soils.

HICKORY KING.—Suckers freely and a very hardy and sure heavy-yielding green fodder sort. Large, broad grains. Very hardy for poor soils.

FITZROY (or Improved Yellow Dent).—Probably the most popular, and in our opinion, certainly the best of the late maturing maizes. Grains moderately thick, broad and deep, bright coloured and very attractive. Heavy yielder of succulent green feed, excellent for silage. A standard grain maize for true maize districts, and for green feed or ensilage in all districts.

LARGE RED HOGAN.—Very late maturing old standard sort. Requires rich soils and a long season.

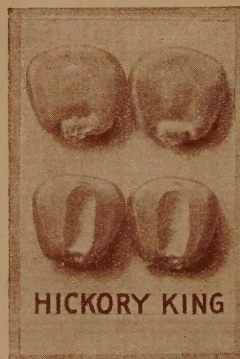
YATES' MAMMOTH WHITE ENSILAGE.—This is a new introduction which we have specially grown from a small quantity of imported seed. It is an extremely tall-growing maize, more so than any other grown in this country to our knowledge. Thick in the stem and succulent, this maize will prove an exceptional variety for growing for ensilage making, as it will produce such a wealth of succulent green stuff per acre. We strongly advise a trial of this new variety. The grain is white and the cobs very large.



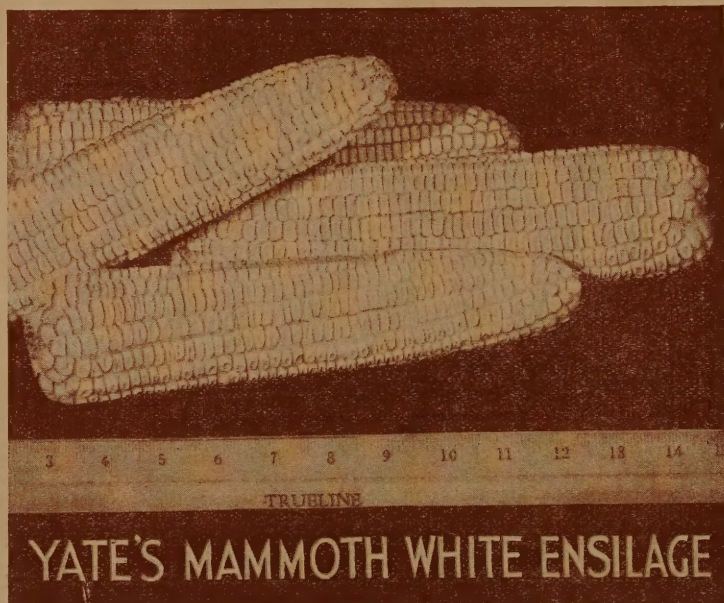
FUNK'S YELLOW DENT



SILVERMINE



HICKORY KING



YATE'S MAMMOTH WHITE ENSILAGE

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SORGHUMS

This important fodder crop is mainly grown during the summer for cutting and feeding to stock in the autumn and winter. The Early Ambergane variety is the quickest maturing, and for many years was used mainly when green before frosts had cut the flag. It contains very little sugar, however, and has largely been displaced by Sudan Grass and Japanese Millet. The sugar-bearing Sorghums are the main ones grown, and the two outstanding varieties, in our opinion, are Saccaline and White African, the latter matures rather late and it is sometimes difficult to obtain seed of strong germinating powers. Saccaline, however, can always be used with confidence. Both these varieties and the other sugar-bearing Sorghums should be cut after the flowering stage has been reached. Before this stage there is a slight risk of stock poisoning, but all who have grown Sorghums know their value and how to feed them. The sugar-bearing Sorghums are almost as good after the flag has withered or been cut by early frost as before, as their great value is the sugar content in the succulent stems, which retain their palatable condition well into the winter.

While we list a fair range hereunder, some are in short supply, and we would specially like permission to substitute if we find it necessary. The following varieties are issued in order of earliness, but there is really no great variation in this. For prices, see Section 15 of our Current Price List.

EARLY AMBERCANE.—Very quick grower suitable for dry conditions for quick green feed. Not recommended for retaining for winter feeding as stalks become dry and pithy and have very little sugar content.

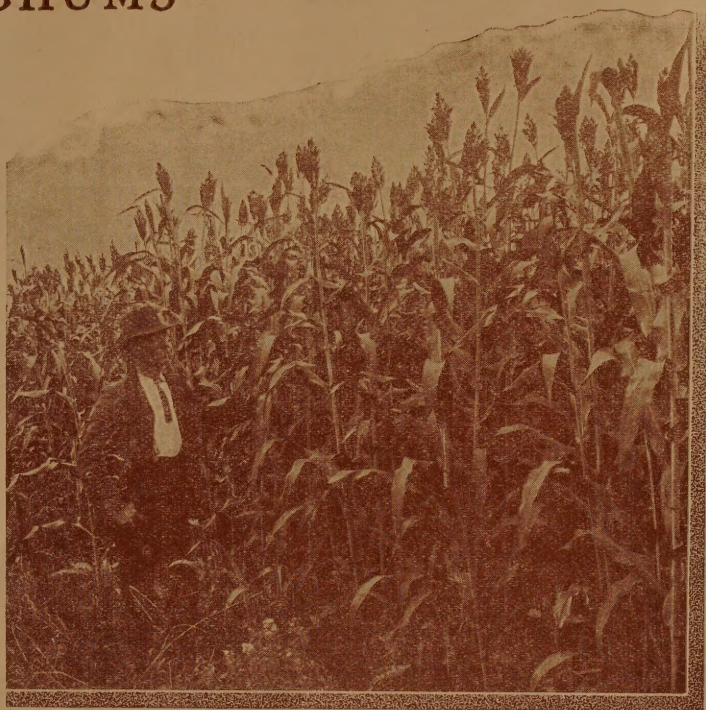
OXLEY (Early Sumac).—Regarded as earliest of the sweet varieties and therefore a good sort where seasons are short.

COWPER No. 61.—Very similar to Saccaline but earlier; extremely succulent and heavy yielding; stands well into the winter.

EARLY ORANGE.—A sweet, heavy cropping variety, hardy, slightly earlier than Saccaline, and claimed to be very drought-resistant.

SACCALINE.—Justifiably called the standard Sorghum; exceptionally rich in sugar, palatable and fattening. Stands well into the winter without becoming pithy, and shows a persistent ratooning habit.

GRAIN SORGHUM—MILO.—Several varieties of Grain Sorghum have been grown in this country, but we think Milo can be regarded as thoroughly representative of its class and the best that can be grown. Grain Sorghums are grown mainly for the grain yield, it being claimed that this grain is almost as nutritive as Maize. The seed is unprotected, however, and suffers greatly from the depredations of birds, and this restricts the usefulness of the Grain Sorghums in this country.



A FINE CROP OF SACCALINE

WHITE AFRICAN.—Coming greatly into favour owing to its heavy cropping habit and its ability to stand exceptionally well into the winter. It is a very late maturer and this makes good growing seed difficult to obtain at times. We give special care in this respect and do not stock at all unless we can offer seed of good growth.

PLANTERS' FRIEND.—The variety which first brought to farmers the great value of Sorghums for feeding dairy cattle after the summer wanes and the grass commences to go off in the cool weather. Many people stick to it still, but it has been largely superseded by Saccaline and White African.

LATE SUMAC (Collier).—Claimed to resist Red Stain or Rust, and where this is prevalent a good sort to grow. Somewhat late maturing it is a heavy yielder and very sweet and succulent.

MILLETS

As summer fodder crops the Millets have a great value because of their quick growing habit. The most popular kind is the **JAPANESE** variety, which can be grown as a "catch crop" to give a green pick when pastures are ripened and dry, and one that will want a minimum amount of labour in soil preparation and sowing. Japanese Millet stands a deal of hard grazing or it may be cut green.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is finer in the leaf, just as quick in growth and perhaps more suitable for summer hay making, but it does not so readily yield a second growth as the Japanese variety.

Japanese Millet does not replace a crop such as Sudan Grass, Maizes or the Sorghums, but with it advantage may be taken of seasonal rains at almost any time throughout the summer and early autumn months to obtain quick green feed. No great soil preparation is necessary for Millets provided ample moisture is present. Japanese Millet seed can be sown at about 20 lbs. per acre broadcast, and this rate of sowing would apply to the Hungarian variety also.

There are two other varieties of fodder Millets gaining in favour, but they are more for cutting than grazing:—

PEARL MILLET may be almost termed a giant form of Japanese Millet. It is too thick in the stem to graze, but produces at least one cut of heavy yielding, succulent, green fodder.

QUEENSLAND GIANT PANICUM may be almost described as a large growing form of Hungarian Millet. It is a very heavy yielder of cutting fodder. Both these latter Millets do not show much second growth, but the tremendous yield given in the first cutting makes them extremely valuable sorts. We recommend that Pearl Millet and the Queensland Giant Panicum be sown in drills so that at least one inter-row cultivation can be given during growth. 10 or 12 lbs. per acre would be sufficient for the purpose.

BROOM MILLET is another Millet used for special purposes. Grown for broom making, the undeveloped seed stalks and heads are used for this purpose; it is not regarded as a fodder Millet. It is sown in drills on good rich land.

Other Millets are stocked for bird seed purposes and have little value as green fodders.

For prices see Section 14 of Yates' Current Price List. (Bird Seeds are in Section 20.)



VARIETY TRIALS OF MILLETS.

WAYS GIVE YOU SATISFACTION—

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is the outstanding main summer fodder crop for tableland and inland conditions where a few useful summer storms may be expected. Sow as early as possible in the spring after danger from frost is over. Well fallowed land such as wheat land is ideal for this crop. Once the plants are through the ground and established it would stand a deal of drought without harm and heat only serves to make it grow the faster, provided a modicum of moisture is present in the soil. To get the best from this crop keep it well fed or cut down, sometimes the early growth appears a little weak and the stools and subsequent crops can be greatly strengthened by feeding off or mowing in the early stages. It is most economical to allow the crop to mature towards the end of the season where hay or pit silage is required; this allows the early growth to be used for the valuable grazing it gives.

As Sudan Grass can be stocked very heavily, indeed, it is an advantage to roughly harrow from time to time to loosen up the surface and thus let in the air and retain the moisture.

In past seasons some trouble occurred from cases of stock poisoning where Sudan Grass was grazed; in our opinion this was largely due to the large quantities of imported Sudan Grass Seed which were used. If Sudan Grass is grown adjacent to crops of ripening Sorghum, the two will cross and the hybrids can look very much like Sudan Grass but possess the poisoning qualities of the sweet Sorghums, which often exist before the flowering stage is reached. We think that pure Sudan Grass may be regarded as practically non-poisonous at any stage of its growth. However, reasonable care must be used because checks received in growth can quickly bring out any poisonous qualities in Sudan Grass-Sorghum hybrid plants.

Our Sudan Grass is Australian grown, carefully selected as regards source of supply, and subjected to expert examination. We have these experts' assurance that they have failed to detect any signs of hybrid seeds in the sample before we stock it. We thoroughly machine dress and test to a high percentage of strong, even germination. We have built up a name for undoubted reliability with Yates' Sudan Grass, and continue the most careful supervision in our handling of this line, but in the very nature of our business we cannot enter into any guarantees, and refer purchasers to our terms and conditions of trading as printed on our letterheads, invoices, etc. We have been greatly encouraged in our methods of handling Sudan Grass by the fact that we have never heard of trouble from stock poisoning when Yates' Selected Sudan Grass Seed has been used.

The easiest way to sow Sudan Grass is with a wheat drill, using the seed at about 12 lbs. per acre. If it is difficult to set the drill to sow through the grainbox, many people mix the seed

with the fertiliser and sow through the fertiliser box; depth to sow is about the same as Wheat, and the ground should be in much the same condition as required to sow Wheat. The only difference is the time of year, because Sudan Grass must definitely not be sown until all danger from frost is over.

Samples are always available for inspection post free, and for prices we refer to Section 13 of Yates' Current Price List.



SUDAN GRASS IS WONDERFUL SUMMER FEED.

SUMMER GROWING LEGUMES

Many districts in the more northern portions of the Continent look to the summer time as their main period of growth owing to the seasonal incidence of the rainfall. Legumes that will grow in the summer are essential to a proper balance of farming operations in such districts. While in those areas where the autumn, winter and spring can be regarded as the most productive periods of the year, we have plenty of Legumes in the Clovers, Field Peas, Vetches, etc.; those who most look to the summer for their main production period will find the following of value. Probably the most important of them all are Cow Peas, and the most popular kinds are the Black Seeded and the Clay Coloured varieties, the Black Seeded variety being in particularly heavy demand. If sown alone broadcast, about one bushel would be required of Cow Peas and other summer legumes, but in drills from 10-15 lbs. is sufficient. When broadcasted in mixture with Millets, etc., or sown between rows of Maize, 8 or 10 lbs. per acre should be sufficient.

VARIETIES.

COW PEAS, BLACK SEEDED.—A vigorous growing, trailing type, producing a wonderful bulk of green stuff.

COW PEAS, CLAY COLOURED.—Bushy in growth and very succulent when fed green.

COW PEAS, POONA.—Very upright in growth and easy to handle when cut for drying purposes; probably more suitable to the very hot climates.

SOY BEANS ("Easy Cook" and other varieties).—Soy Beans are not easy to grow in this country, they are more suitable for cooler summer climates than those suitable for Cow Peas, Mauritius Beans, etc. The experience of some, is that Soy Beans must be grown a season or two on the same land before a first-class crop can be produced. It appears that the nitrofixing bacteria applying to this crop is slow in developing. They are worth trying in a small way in the cooler districts, however.

MAURITIUS BEANS.—Supplies are uncertain. Used in hot, moist, sugar cane areas where they make a very heavy growth of green feed.

VELVET BEANS.—Limited supplies. Try in a small way to test suitability; resembling very much in habit of growth Mauritius Bean.

KUDZU VINE.—Small stocks available only, but this is a perennial and a few seeds will produce enough plants to cover a wide area, as it can readily be propagated from cuttings.

For all the above, see Section 11 of Yates' Current Price List.

PEANUTS.—We stock a good range of peanuts, which are grown mainly for market on the North Coast from Craf'on north. However, in other districts small quantities may be planted for household purposes. See section 6 of Yates' Current Price List.



BLACK SEEDED COW PEAS.

AUSTRALIA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
'PHONE: M2161 (4 LINES)

LETTERS: Box 2707-C G.P.O. Sydney
TELEGRAMS: SEEDSMAN, SYDNEY

FOR GREEN FEED ALL THE YEAR

LUCERNE

Beyond doubt, the best strains of Lucerne developed in this country are far preferable for Australian conditions than any imported types. In other parts of the world, Lucerne has been grown in cold climates where it has developed a strong habit of complete dormancy in the winter months.

With our best strain of Lucerne, the spring, summer and autumn are, of course, the most prolific periods of growth, but supplemented by natural grasses and herbages, which usually find their way into a Lucerne paddock in most of our districts, and by sowing with Wimmera Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, etc., we can look to our grazing Lucerne stand to produce good all-the-year-round grazing, except only in periods of extreme drought.

Yates' A.Y. Broadleaf Giant Upright Lucerne is selected from areas where the roots of the plant have to go down very deep for moisture. This has developed a wonderful hardness and drought-resistance for which Yates' Lucerne is famous. It is of the upright, broadleaf type which gives a maximum of leafage anywhere, whether up-lands or lowlands, where the soil is reasonably deep before impervious bands of clay or rock are met. Its grazing value on wheat land and similar types of country is remarkable.

Yates' Lucerne Seed is not only carefully selected as regards the strain, but it is subject to a very thorough machine dressing to ensure freedom from husks and weed seeds and weak, light seeds. This good seed is full of vitality, and every grain may be expected to nourish a healthy, vigorous, strong-growing plant. Another factor which adds to the value of Yates' Lucerne Seed is our method of treating "hard" seeds. This special treatment ensures a very high percentage of quick, even germination, and we are confident our seed is outstanding in this respect. We claim that less seed need be sown per acre when using Yates' A.Y. Broadleaf Giant Upright Lucerne, machine-dressed and tested.

To establish a really good cutting stand on rich river or creek flats, more seed is sown than would be required for grazing areas or uplands. On the rich flats there is more nourishment and moisture in each square yard and thus more plants can be properly supported. In the drier areas and in the lighter soils

the available moisture and plant food is used to better purpose when the plants are established much more thinly. The extra strength shown by individual plants under such circumstances easily makes up for what might appear to be thinness in the stand.

Carefully sown, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre is ample for the richest and most typical of Lucerne flats, while 6 to 8 lbs. per acre will give a good stand on land not so moist or rich. In the drier parts even less need be used. To establish a grazing stand in conjunction with Wheat or Wimmera Rye Grass, as little as 2 lbs. of Lucerne Seed per acre will give good results. Lucerne is best sown in the autumn in most warm, dry districts, but, in the cooler parts, or where fair summer rains may be expected, successful spring sowings are often carried out.

See Section 3 of our Price List for quotations.



A PORTION OF A FINE PADDOCK OF LUCERNE.

SUMMER-GROWING PASTURE GRASSES

We stock seed of the following in very high-grade samples, and Spring sowings are most suitable for these summer-growing varieties:—

Paspalum Dilatatum
Couch Grass
Molasses Grass

Rhodes Grass
Kikuyu Grass (in roots only,
seed not available)

All the above are excellent for dairying country. The Rhodes Grass can also be used in fairly dry areas, provided ample soil moisture and warmth are present to start the seed. Once established it is extremely drought-resistant. Kikuyu Grass is also drought-resistant when once established. Couch Grass is only recommended for lighter soils, but it is well-known for its drought-resistance. Molasses Grass has come into favour in Northern Queensland and seems to favour very hot, moist climates.

All the above are quoted in Section 1 of Yates' Current Price List.



CONDUCTING TRIALS FOR ROOT CROPS.

SUNDRY FARM CROPS FOR SPRING SOWING

Many other Fodder Crops, which are of minor importance, are listed below. They are, generally speaking, grown only in small areas for special purposes.

BUCKWHEAT.—Not a cereal, but a quick-growing plant in the warmer weather, producing large quantities of seed useful for poultry feeding, etc.; also for home use as Buckwheat Cakes. The flowers provide a good honey yield for bees.

KUDZU VINE.—A bean-like vine of vigorous growth. Also described under Legume Crops on previous page.

MELONS, MIXED CATTLE.—Produce a quick, heavy crop of palatable cattle fodder in warm, moist, coastal districts.

FIELD PUMPKINS.—Heavy yielders and can be stored for winter feeding.

GRAMMA OR TROMBONE PUMPKINS.—As well as being a splendid vegetable sort, this variety has special feeding value for stock.

SUNFLOWERS.—This giant variety is grown in drills like maize on rich land. The heavy crop of seeds make rich fodder and always find a market.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA.— Sometimes known as Korean Clover. This summer-growing legume is proving useful in Queensland.

LESPEDEZA SERICEA.—This is a perennial form of Lespedeza attracting great attention in the United States of America. It grows mainly in the summer and should be sown in the spring.

TOWNSVILLE WILD LUCERNE (*Styloanthus mucronata*).—Another summer-growing legume proving valuable in the drier parts of North Queensland. It is not a true Lucerne, but belongs to the legume family.

See Sections 4 and 6 of Yates' Current Price List.

INSIST ON THE BEST

ROUND SOW YATES' FARM SEEDS

LESS IMPORTANT GRASSES

COW CANE.—When required, and available, we sell cuttings of what we regard as one of the best types of Queensland Cow Cane. Belonging to the Sugar Cane family, it produces an abundance of fine sweet stalks for cutting. Only suitable for planting in hot, moist districts. Cuttings only available.

POA AQUATICA (Water Meadow Grass).—One of the best water grasses. Grows right under the water and is relished by all classes of stock. It does not seed, but we can supply roots, which may be planted here and there round the edge of a swamp and they will soon spread.

PASPALUM DISTICHUM.—A useful grass for planting in sour, wet, badly drained land. Roots only available.

GIANT OR BLUE PANIC GRASS.—This variety is proving a valuable summer-growing perennial grass for very dry conditions. It is a native of Northern Central Australia. It is now proving useful in Queensland and many parts of New South

Wales. A little is worth a trial. See Section 1 of Yates' Current Price List.

TEFF GRASS (*Eragrostis abyssinica*).—An annual summer grower after the style of Sudan, but much lighter in yields and finer in growth; under Australian conditions it has not proved nearly as good.

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM (Carpet Grass).—Perennial, summer grower. Does well on poor hilly country where the common *Paspalum dilatatum* will not thrive. Much inferior in feeding qualities, however, and inclined to oust the better variety on good land. Use with caution.

ELEPHANT GRASS (*Pennisetum purpureum*).—Not a pasture grass, but a tall-growing cane-like plant, useful for planting in odd corners to produce a cutting crop. It grows very quickly and, if cut when the shoots are young, makes quite good fodder. Does not seed, but we always have roots available, and when once planted they will soon spread.



NOTES ON THE IMPORTANT GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR AUTUMN SOWING.

For Prices see Section 1 (Grasses) and Section 4 (Clovers) of Yates' Current Price List.

While autumn and early winter is usually the best time for sowing most of the leading pasture-improving grasses and clovers (as mentioned below), spring often offers favourable opportunities of establishing these plants in our colder Highland parts. This specially applies in rich, moist lands and where good spring and summer rains may be expected.

We have been in the vanguard of practical research work, and the study of sound economical procedure since the inception of the newer methods of pasture improvement.

Our own experience in practical farming and grazing in all its branches has taught us that all theories are not practicable. But success is won when, by test, we find those sound theories which can be applied in a profitable and practical manner. Since the beginning, Arthur Yates & Co. Ltd. have always conducted a Trial and Testing Ground. We are able to test for ourselves every variety and strain produced. We learn further, by correspondence and friendly chats, of the successes and failures in pasture work of thousands of our clients all over the Commonwealth. The benefits of all this wealth of experience and knowledge are available to those of our clients who care to write us asking for advice or suggestions, if they briefly describe their conditions as to soil and climate and the purpose they have in mind.

Beyond all considerations of price in Grass Seeds and Clovers, is quality of Strain and Sample, and a trust in your seedsman that he understands your conditions and requirements, and is genuinely out to supply the most suitable types and strains to the best of his ability. Whether heavy seeding annuals or the long-lived perennial types are required, the seeds must be of vigorous selected strain, high in germinating powers, and clean. Our leadership in good pasture seeds has proved Yates' Quality to be the standard for all who want the best results in quickly-established, clean, and long-lasting pasture swards.

By the co-operation of Government Departments, Producers, and the leading Seed Merchants, the improvement of strain in the best pasture seeds has been brought to a very high level. Yates' N.Z. Govt. Certified Perennial Rye Grass in both the "Mother seed" and "Permanent Pasture" lines; Yates' Akaroa N.Z. Govt. Certified Cocksfoot; Yates' Phalaris Tuberosa (or Bulbosa); Yates' Wimmera Rye Grass (from selected pastures); Yates' Italian Rye Grass, and all other varieties are listed in Section 1 of our Current Price List.

Pasture Clovers of equal quality to the grasses are shown in Section 4 of the Price List. Yates' N.Z. Grown (Cow Grass type) Perennial Red Clover; Yates' Superfine N.Z. White Clover (or White Dutch); and Yates' N.Z. Govt. Certified White Clover; Yates' Subterranean Clover in both our No. 1 Supergrade and Special "Earlistrain"; also a long list of other Clovers and Sheep's Burnet. In all pasture seeds our first consideration is the locality where the seed is grown and the quality of the strain and sample. After thoroughly machine-dressing and testing, we quote at the lowest possible price commensurate with the highest possible quality. Write us, describing your land, climatic conditions and your purpose. We shall reply at once, offering recommendations and suggestions.

YATES' MACHINE-DRESSED FARM SEEDS FOR AUTUMN SOWING.

We always stock complete ranges of high-grade seed samples of Oats, Florence Wheat, Barley, Rye Corn, Field Peas, Tick Beans, Tares and Vetches, Rape, Mustard, Mangolds, Swede Turnips, etc. See the various Sections of Yates' Current Price List.

All landholders should have a copy of Yates' Book:

"Grassland and Green Crop Farming"

1/- POST FREE.

In its class it is the equal of our now famous publication:
YATES' GARDEN GUIDE.

YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST

is frequently issued. Current copy always available on request. Whether printed therein or otherwise quoted, prices are strictly subject to prior sale and prompt reply

IT WILL REPAY YOU

